





A Word of Caution.

We copy the following from the Chicago Tribune. The speech of Mr. Coddington referred to was made at a republican meeting in that city.

Mr. Coddington said he had been made acquainted (or as nearly acquainted as he could be without actually joining it) with the existence of an organization more radical in its aims than anything else known to political movements in the United States—which organization was intended to be put in active working order just as soon as the republican party should recede from its principles. This organization differed from Garrisonianism only in the fact that its ends were practical. The speaker did not refer to it as approving of it, but simply to point out one of the results morally certain to follow from an abandonment by so much as a hair's breadth, of the Chicago platform. So long as the republican party remained true to its published declarations, this new party would be weak in numbers and powerless for the ends which it contemplated, but whenever the republican party should prove recreant to its just and constitutional purposes, then would the other organization become large in numbers and powerful for mischief.

We make the above extract, not for the purpose of approving of the organization spoken of but for the purpose of showing the tendency of events. When the time comes, if it ever does, that the republican party abandons any of the anti-slavery principles of the Chicago platform, it will be soon enough to make the choice of following it, still farther, or of organizing our forces anew. But we allude to it now, only for the purpose of saying to our republican brethren who are anxious to compromise their principles away at this time, that if they succeed, they will not settle the vexed question of slavery. If the fire is smothered in one place, it will break out anew in some other quarter, with greater power and efficiency.

It is the settled determination of anti-slavery men not to permit the slave power to rule this country; on the contrary they intend that it shall be governed and directed for freedom. The republican organization, if it abides faithfully by its principles, can have the hearty support of this class of men. The Chicago platform is sufficient for them, and they stand upon it, to-day, demanding that it shall be lived up to in spirit, as well as in words. They can go no farther than that platform—not the ninth part of a hair; and when they find that the leaders of the party have compromised beyond that, they will unquestionably "take up their beds and walk." We know of no organization, already perfected, which has taken the contingency referred to into consideration, but we claim to be conversant, somewhat, with republican public sentiment, and we are quite certain that there is abundant material for such an organization. If events should render it necessary, and we mention it at this time, for the purpose of inducing the party to stand firm, and to caution its representatives, that when they seek peace by conceding vital principles, they will not obtain peace, but determined resistance.

We are firm in the belief that the republican party, in the full integrity and extent of its principles, is the only party which can carry the country safely through the present crisis, and the republican organization is the only conservative organization, in the just and true meaning of that term. If the union is not preserved by and through the republican party, as it existed at the time of the election of President Lincoln, we have no hope for peace and harmony except in a separation of the states and a dissolution of the confederacy.

The Volunteer Bill.

We stated, the other day, on the authority of the Cincinnati Commercial, that Mr. Stanton's bill to authorize the president to receive volunteers for the purpose of aiding him in enforcing the laws, had passed the house. The vote was not upon its passage, but upon a motion to reject the bill, which was decided in the negative by a large majority. Since that time the southern men have made determined opposition to it, denouncing it as a declaration of war upon the seceding states.

We do not see why Mr. Lincoln should not have the same power that was given to Andrew Jackson upon a similar occasion, and we think that the mere possession of such a power would tend more to bring peace to the country, than to have an executive, sworn to execute the laws, without the means to perform his duty.

Yesterday, there was a scene of confusion and excitement in the house, upon the attempt to pass it; and finally Mr. Corwin moved to postpone the bill till Thursday, to take up his report from the committee of thirty-three. This motion was adopted—ayes 100, nays 74—which virtually kills the bill. The motion to postpone the consideration of the report of Mr. Corwin was then negatived, and it was brought before the house.

A FAMILY FALLING.—"Secretary Floyd," whom the old residents of Wisconsin territory will remember as a defaulter to the general government, was a brother of the Virginian six-million Floyd. The appropriation of public money to private use seems to be a failing in the family.

MASSACRE OF EMIGRANTS.—A horrible massacre occurred fifty miles north of Salt Lake city, last August. A party of emigrants was surprised by savages, who shot Mr. Stevenson, formerly of Kansas, outraged and killed his niece, Miss Stevenson, a girl of eighteen, shot Mrs. Stevenson, and catching up an infant, cut off its arms and legs with a knife, and threw the trunk into the bushes. Seven emigrants were killed, and two dangerously wounded. Mrs. Stevenson was discovered alive, and was at Carson Valley at last dates. The perpetrators of this terrible tragedy were white men disguised as Indians.

The President Elect at Washington.  
THE DANGER AT BALTIMORE.

GENERAL APPROVAL OF HIS COURSE.

Special despatches to the Cincinnati Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 23—3 P. M.  
I learn, from a remarkably reliable source, that the president had most excellent reasons for the course he pursued last night. Incontestable evidence had been discovered of a conspiracy against his person and his life.

One plan was to throw the special train off the track between the Pennsylvania line and Baltimore. Another was to assassinate him by shooting at some of the stations or at Baltimore. Besides, it was satisfactorily ascertained that the Baltimore police were wholly unreliable, and that violence toward Mr. Lincoln would be fully known at Washington. These facts were fully known to Mr. Lincoln, and he was fully informed of them by Mr. Seward, and others strongly advised him to go on in advance of the special train. Mr. Seward was so alarmed that he sent his son to Harrisburg, with a special message to Mr. Lincoln urging the step. Mr. L. left Harrisburg at 6:30 P. M., yesterday, reached Baltimore at 10:15 P. M., and Washington at 6:48 this morning. He was very reluctant to take this course, but yielded after long persuasion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—1 P. M.  
"Lincoln has arrived," were the words which flew from mouth to mouth, the capital to Willard's, up and down Pennsylvania avenue, this morning, startling the population and exciting politicians intensely. The report was at first hardly believed, but was soon speedily confirmed, for Gov. Seward substantiated it, the telegraph caught it up, and the thousands of this city who slumbered in unconsciousness of the reality soon to burst upon them, became aware of the fact. In less than an hour, the information was heralded from one part of the city to another, until it became general. Members all along the avenue gathered in knots, while the lobbies, capitol, committee rooms, etc., were filled with excited multitudes, all speculating on the movement of the president elect.

The mayor laid aside his carefully prepared speech, we learn, and rushed out to see if "Old Abe" was going to refuse to accept the hospitality of the city.  
Mr. Lincoln left Harrisburg about midnight, and accompanied by Messrs. Leeman of his suite, and Allen of New York, came direct to Baltimore. They took the southern cars there, and no one knew Mr. Lincoln, and he got into the sleeping car and came on. There was not a passenger on the train who knew he was on board. At the depot Mr. Washington of Illinois soon found him, and they got into Willard's coach and proceeded to the hotel.

It was about half-past six when he arrived at the hotel. There Gov. Seward had been walking back and forth nervously for an hour, much to the surprise of early risers, who regarded his conduct as suspicious. When Mr. Lincoln got out Mr. Seward welcomed him, and the passengers, porters and one correspondent, who got wind of the movement, opened their eyes quite widely.  
Mr. Seward escorted Mr. Lincoln to a private parlor, with a magnificent suite of apartments, quietly engaged for him yesterday.

Mr. Lincoln was physically weak and exhausted and soon retired to rest. At 9 he breakfasted with Mr. Seward in his sitting room. No others were present.  
At half-past ten the president elect and Mr. Seward took a carriage and proceeded to the White House. At 11 A. M. Abraham Lincoln for the first time in his life put his foot within the portals of the executive mansion. Gov. Seward, with the calmness for which he is celebrated, handed a plain card to the usher with "A. Lincoln," "W. H. Seward" inscribed on it, who immediately handed it to Mr. Buchanan. The latter was intensely surprised, and did not hear of the arrival, but soon found himself in the presence of his successor, whom he welcomed most cordially.

The cabinet were in session, but the conference lasted only fifteen minutes. No political subject was alluded to, nor were any compliments paid or returned on the part of the outgoing or incoming administration. From the White House, Mr. Lincoln, at which place an interview of a few minutes was held. The general had heard of his arrival.  
At one P. M. a few visitors were received. During that time numerous applications were made to see him. Afterwards some Illinois members, Senators Douglas and Trumbull, and two or three others called and were received. The meeting between Lincoln and Douglas is described as very friendly and cordial.

Vice-President Hamlin visited the Senate floor, and was received by all the senators.  
The politicians and office-seekers are most puzzled as to Lincoln's arrival. "What brought him here so suddenly?" was on everybody's tongue. The rush for Willard's was immense. The city police took possession of the lower floors at an early hour, and rolled back the surge that came against them.  
There are ten thousand rumors afloat as to the cause of his ignoring Baltimore and coming through so stealthily. It is known that Gen. Scott telegraphed him yesterday, advising that course, but from what motive is not apparent. There is good authority, though, for asserting that it was not because trouble was apprehended at Baltimore, but from political causes here.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.  
I am enabled to add much to my dispatch of yesterday, of a truthful but alarming character. Mr. Lincoln did receive sufficient evidence that attempts would be made to destroy his life, which were so well planned that they would have been successful. On Thursday night at Harrisburg, he gave an audience to a group of gentlemen, who elicited the fact that an organized body of men had determined that he should not be inaugurated, and that he should never leave the city of Baltimore alive, if indeed he ever entered. This information was of so authentic a character, that Mr. Lincoln, on consulting with his friends and family, determined to foil these attempts. Col. Sumner remonstrated and opposed such a course, in the very face of Gen. Scott's telegrams to the contrary. Mr. Lincoln did not want to yield at first to these entreaties, but at last consented.  
The plan agreed on by the conspirators, was to throw the train off the track, and if that failed, to raise a riot in Baltimore and assassinate him. Gen. Scott's dispatch, sent from here on Friday at 2 P. M., to Mr. Lincoln, fully confirms the intimations that he was aware of this fiendish plot, as well as the president elect; but the latter's arrival here was so successfully and privately managed, that all danger will soon be past. The president's allusion at Philadelphia to assassination, and to the possibility of his never being inaugurated, when he said that he would rather be assassinated than yield the principles of the Declaration of Independence, may have been caused by this information.  
The 9 o'clock train which left Harrisburg yesterday morning, with Mrs. Lincoln and the suite on board, connected safely with the train for Washington last night. The party were received at the depot by Mr. Seward and escorted to Willard's.  
So great was the excitement yesterday,

and so extensive the doubt that Mr. Lincoln had departed, that thousands assembled at the depot, waiting for the arrival of the special train which would bring him. Mr. Lincoln to do as he has done. Great credit is given him by our people for adopting such a course.  
If danger had really been apprehended, our entire military and best citizens, regardless of party, would have turned out for his protection.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.  
The Pony Express, which carries dispatches to the 9th inst. passed here at 5:30 P. M. The debate on the Union resolutions was continued in each branch of the legislature, and the assembly finally passed resolutions endorsing the Crittenden compromise and the views expressed by Douglas and Breckinridge, in opposition to coercion measures. The democratic papers urge the senate's concurrence in these resolutions, which is regarded as an indication that the Douglas and Breckinridge wings are to unite in one democratic party, as it existed prior to Buchanan's election.

Several more attempts have been made in the assembly to concur in the senate's resolution, fixing the 20th inst. for a joint committee to elect a United States senator, but each time without success.  
The republicans and Breckinridge democrats continue to act together towards staving off an election.

RICHMOND, Feb. 25—9 P. M.  
In convention, to-day, Goode finished his speech, affirming that it was the duty of Virginia to go with the south.  
Goggin offered resolutions that it is the duty of Virginia to invoke the co-operation of the border states to provide measures for concurrent action hereafter. That Virginia is attached to the union as it was, but as it is it does not protect her rights, and in the event of a failure to obtain relief, it is her duty to provide for the future relations she is to occupy as one of the southern states. Goggin made a long speech, denying the constitutional right of secession, but there was a revolutionary remedy for wrongs. He wanted a consultation of the border states to form a confederacy, and invite others to join. He believed Virginia insecure in a southern confederacy. Adjourned.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 26.  
The election in Galveston and Houston on the adoption or rejection of the secession ordinance, resulted in favor of secession by a strong majority.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 26.  
A private despatch from Washington confirms the report that John Bell will have a seat in Lincoln's cabinet.

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The conference to-day in voting down the Franklin substitute are in the same position as a week ago. Some southern commissioners are much discouraged, but comforted by the assurance of those from other sections that they will endeavor to reconcile conflicting views on slavery to-morrow.  
The senate proposed to the committee of conference on tea and coffee amendment have agreed to recede and recommend current action, which will probably result in the passage of the whole bill.

Messrs. Trumbull, on the part of the senate, Washburne, of Illinois, and Burlingame, on the part of the house, waited on Lincoln and Hamlin, to-night, and furnished them with certificates from Mr. Breckinridge and Speaker Pennington of their election. They formally accepted.

The first proposition to be voted on to-morrow in the house, is that of Burch and Stout, recommending a national convention. A memorial was received to-day, signed by all the republicans of the New Jersey legislature, recommending Colfax for Post Master General.

Maj. Bowman has been appointed superintendent of West Point.

Senators Seward and Sumner, the New York, Pennsylvania and Indiana delegations, Judge Harris, Gov. Hicks and others called on Lincoln to-day.  
A number of Virginians also had an interview and were highly pleased with the president elect.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.  
A resolution was submitted to the peace conference, by Sumner of Maine, to protect free speech and freedom of the press in the territories, and was voted down by a small majority.

It is understood that the government intends to institute proceedings immediately in treason cases.  
Genl Twigg's movements has greatly damaged secession in border states. The Secretary of War and Gen. Scott favor immediate action in his case. Gov. Boutwell and a delegation of New England men, are here urging Gov. Banks as Secretary of War. Memorials signed by all printers, publishers and booksellers of New York and Boston, urging the appointment of Schuyler Colfax as Postmaster General, were presented to Lincoln yesterday.

Mr. Van Wyck is still quite ill but out of danger. Sixty members of congress have signed a recommendation urging Thos. C. Theaker, member from Ohio, as Commissioner of Patents.  
Caleb Cushing by request has given his opinion on the question of the legality of the acceptance issued by Secretary Floyd. He holds that authoritative decisions of the Supreme Court in previous cases of a like nature, government is liable for those acceptances.

A letter to the Governor of Louisiana, demanding the restoration of government property seized in New Orleans. He denounced the seizure as an act of flagrant and atrocious spoliation. Gov. Moore returned the letter with the endorsement that when addressed in the usual language of official intercourse, he would consider the matter.

Advices from Montgomery state that president Davis has tendered the position of commissioner to Europe to Wm. L. Yancy, with powers to obtain recognition of the southern republic.

The hotly contested election in Georgetown, D. C., yesterday, resulted in the election of an anti-democratic mayor.  
Secretary Floyd recently boasted that he had so distributed the arms that no considerable force could be collected against the secessionists under two months.

Major Anderson writes from Charleston that no unusual preparations against him have been recently made, and some works already thrown up are apparently abandoned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.  
Mr. Morris of Ill. offered a resolution that the president should be authorized to examine witnesses as to Wm. H. Russell or any person for him, who has directly or indirectly paid money to any officer of the United States or any other person, to assist him in obtaining contracts or allowance from the government, or assisting him in the transaction of business with the same.  
Mr. Burnett suggested an amendment—that any person charged shall be so notified, and have a right to examine witnesses. The proceedings should not be inquisitorial.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.  
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

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Morris said there has been no inquisition, and it would be a great objection to an amendment if it could be allowed for such a course as was suggested.  
The resolution was adopted.

SENATE.—Mr. Crittenden presented quite a number of petitions for the preservation of the Union.  
Messrs. Trumbull and Wilson presented petitions against compromise.

Mr. Ten Eyck presented a petition of the citizens of New Jersey, asking amendments to the constitution to prevent the secession of any states except South Carolina, which shall be allowed to go as often as she chooses.  
Mr. Sumner presented a petition of citizens of Pennsylvania for the repeal of all laws for carrying the mails on Sunday, also for the repeal of the fugitive slave law.

Mr. Bigler presented petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions, and others in favor of the border states resolutions.  
Mr. Sherman from the conference committee reported that the senate had receded from the clause in the tariff bill imposing a tax on tea and coffee.

The house then resumed consideration of the report of the committee of 33. The first joint resolution voted on was the substitute of Messrs. Burch and Stout, recommending to the several states of the Union that they, through their respective legislatures, request congress to call a convention of all the states, in accordance with the 5th article of the constitution; for the purpose of amending the constitution in such manner, and with regard to such subjects as will more adequately respond to the wants, and afford more sufficient guarantees to the diversified and growing interests of the government and people, composing the same. The substitute was rejected—74 against 103.

Very much confusion prevailed throughout the proceedings and it was objected that strangers on the floor tended to increase the disorder.

The speaker made repeated efforts to restore quiet.  
The first proposition of the committee was announced with the pending amendments. It was a joint resolution declaratory of the duty to recognize all constitutional obligations, and recommending such action on the part of the states as will secure the objects, &c.  
Mr. Kilgore moved to lay on the table the pending proposition, with the pending amendments, viz: The Crittenden and Kellogg propositions.

PORT SMITH, Feb. 27.  
A thorough overland mail coach passed this place to-day. This mail came through unimpeded.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.  
The steamship Africa sailed to-day for Liverpool with 35 passengers but no specie. Col. Fremont was among the passengers.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 27.  
Wheat closing steady and a little better, sales 11,400 bushels No. 2 in store at 78c; 300 bushels No. 1 delivered 81c; 350 bushels club do at 82c; 400 bushels do at 83c. Flour steady and unchanged. Dressed hog market active and unchanged but very irregular, sales 25, average 2.25 to 3.55, 50 average 2.50 to 3.55.

THE MARKETS.  
NEW YORK, Feb. 27.  
Flour market dull and slightly in favor of buyers, sales 8,000 bbls at 5.15, 5.20 for super staple, 5.30, 5.35 extra staple; 5.15, 5.20 super western, 5.30, 5.35 common to medium extra western. Wheat market, dull and slightly in favor of buyers, with only limited demand, sales 15,000 bu. at 1.25 Milwaukee club, delivered.

TUESDAY P. M., Feb. 26, 1861.  
MONEY.—Exchange was firm to-day, at 6 cent premium, the banks selling about all they could spare at that rate, and buying at 5. Nothing new in money.  
First class paper can be negotiated readily enough, but although there is no scarcity of currency, the regular houses strictly limit their discounts to the offerings of that description of securities.

In our last issue we announced that the bills of the Arctic Bank, and the Bank of Eau Claire had been thrown out by the banks of this city. By reference to the bank controller's report, we find that the circulation of the Arctic Bank, on the 31st of January, was \$192,580, secured as follows:  
Missouri 6's 185,000  
Virginia 6's 40,000  
Tennessee 6's 2,000  
California 7's 6,000  
Specie 5,578 95  
\$241,578 95

The circulation of the Bank of Eau Claire on the same date was \$40,913, secured as follows:  
Illinois 6's \$20,330  
Missouri 6's 13,000  
Virginia 6's 5,000  
North Carolina 6's 1,000  
Specie 736 70  
\$45,266 70

The brokers here are paying 80c for the bills of the Arctic Bank. Some of them are paying 87c for the Eau Claire bills, and others only 86c.  
The stocks of the Bank of Eau Claire were sold yesterday, and the Comptroller is redeeming the bills at 84c in gold.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

A Letter from Corn May.

"Does any one care to hear from Corn May these exciting times? No, of course not; and yet sometimes she feels very desirous to have a little chat with the few stranger friends whose kindly regards have been won by her little songs; at least often enough to remind them of her existence, so that they will not quite forget her. But now, however, she will not weary you with many words—only give you a little home gossip.

Last Wednesday the good people of Emerald Grove and vicinity met at the house of our pastor, the Rev. O. F. Curtis; for a donation drive. At an early hour the rooms were filled to overflowing, and mysterious parcels, packages and bundles accumulated in one corner, while the shelves and tables of the dining room were piled with mountains of cake, and all kinds of delicacies for the table.

About eight o'clock in the evening the people were informed that a wedding was about to take place in the church adjoining. They all went immediately, and as soon as comfortably seated, the bride and groom with their attendants, preceded by our pastor, moved up the aisle to the altar, where the brief but beautiful ceremony was performed. Then all returned to the house and sat down to the delicious supper prepared for them.

The bride was our pastor's daughter, and the wedding was a surprise to most of the company—hardly a pleasant one either for she had endeared herself to all who knew her, and there is to one who can fill her place in the choir, in the social circle, or by the home fireside. And when our pastor thanked the friends for their liberal donation to him, many said, "He has made by far

the greater donation, in giving away his daughter."

I might tell you many things concerning our little Grove, which in ordinary times would be interesting; but now, when things of such intense interest and importance are hourly occurring in the south, it would be merest nonsense. So, checking the desire I have for "expressing myself," or in other words, of giving my opinion of the outrageous works of our southern—indeed I cannot call them brethren, I will, with kindest regards, bid you adieu.—CORN MAY.

MARRIED.  
By the bride's father, the Rev. O. F. Curtis, on the evening of the 26th inst., in the Congregational Church, at Emerald Grove, Mr. B. A. OLSON of Clinton, and Miss D. M. CURTIS of Emerald Grove.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.  
BUY YOUR SUGARS  
MITCHELL'S.  
Twelve 1/2 pounds of Sugar for 10c.  
10 lbs. for one dollar.  
14 lbs. for one dollar.  
16 lbs. for one dollar.  
18 lbs. for one dollar.  
20 lbs. for one dollar.  
22 lbs. for one dollar.  
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26 lbs. for one dollar.  
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86 lbs. for one dollar.  
88 lbs. for one dollar.  
90 lbs. for one dollar.  
92 lbs. for one dollar.  
94 lbs. for one dollar.  
96 lbs. for one dollar.  
98 lbs. for one dollar.  
100 lbs. for one dollar.

New Style of Goods  
AT THE  
FRENCHMAN'S STORE.  
Dry Goods  
A Cheaper and more complete assortment of the latest styles of dry goods than can be found elsewhere in this city.

Children's Carriages  
10 different styles, from 15 shillings to 12 dollars each.  
All of the best and most durable material.  
WALL PAPER  
100 different patterns. You cannot fail to be suited.  
CROCKERY & GLASS WARE  
A full supply.  
Come and see the great Variety Store.

BENZINE!  
BENZINE!!  
BENZINE!!!  
BENZINE is used for removing stains made by grease, kerosene, oil, butter, tallow, wax, tar, resin, paint, stains upon furniture, &c.

BENZINE takes the grease out of  
Yeast.  
Paints.  
Grease.  
Shavings.  
Carpets.  
Benzine takes the grease out of  
Ribbon.  
Silk Dressing.  
Silk.  
Gloves.  
Clothes.  
Benzine takes the grease out of  
Paper of all kinds.  
Velvet.  
Fur.  
Cravats.

Benzine only costs 15 cents per bottle.  
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Every Person should have a Bottle.  
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Every Person should have a Bottle.

15 cents, 15 cents, 15 cents, 15 cents.  
Will buy a Bottle. Will buy a Bottle.  
Clean your Coat Collar with Benzine.  
Clean your Coat Collar with Benzine.

Benzine will not effect the most delicate color. Everything cleaned by Benzine will take the oil, paint and tar from cloth of every kind. Benzine is prepared by us. It is a neutral body, having no action whatever on any kind of these or color.

Prepared only by  
Prepared only by  
Prepared only by  
Prepared only by

Tallman & Collins,  
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Tallman & Collins.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?  
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## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

### Discredited Banks.

The following is a list of the discredited Illinois banks received by telegraph by one of the banking houses of this city:

Bank of Quincy.  
Bank of Belvidere.  
Railroad Bank of Decatur.  
Southern Bank of Illinois.  
Edgar County Bank.  
Merchants and Drivers' Bank.  
Prairie State Bank.  
Kane County Bank.  
Grand Prairie Bank.  
Pike County Bank.  
Citizens Bank.  
Morgan County Bank.

This does not include the banks previously discredited. These banks have failed to respond to the call of the state auditor for additional securities, and consequently are now thrown out by other banks. Of course, the bills will not be a total loss to the holders, but the amount of depreciation at which they will be ultimately redeemed cannot now be known.

In addition to these Illinois banks, the Bank of Eau Claire and the Arctic Bank have been thrown out. This "Bank of Eau Claire" should not be confounded with the "State Stock Bank" located at the same place. The latter is still received in trade or on deposit. The "Bank of Eau Claire" was owned by the Messrs. Hall, of Aurora, Ills., the principal member of which firm was drowned on the Lady Elgin. The death of this member of the firm was a fatal calamity, not only to the Eau Claire, but several other banks owned by it.

As a matter for reference we annex the Illinois banks previously discredited:

American Exchange Bank, Aurora.  
Bank of Commonwealth.  
Bank of Raleigh.  
Corn Exchange Bank.  
National Bank.  
State Bank of Illinois.  
Bank of Aurora.  
Grayville Bank.  
Southern Bank at Grayville.

### Insurrection Support.

It was decided at the meeting of the republican club last evening to have a supper next Wednesday evening.

John P. Hoyt, H. Palmer, J. J. R. Pease, Thomas B. Wollister and H. A. Patterson were appointed a committee on supper.

Charles Holt, J. M. May, H. N. Comstock, H. W. Collins and C. G. Williams were appointed a committee on toasts.

J. B. Cassaday, George Williston and I. C. Sloan were appointed a committee on invitations.

R. B. Treat and J. M. May were appointed a committee on sale of tickets.

Wm. Macdon, G. S. Straeberger, and W. A. Lawrence were appointed a committee on salutes and banners.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock, at the office of H. N. Comstock.

### A Card.

We wish it understood that there is to be no dancing school at the Hyatt House. We have not rented any person a room in our house for that purpose. People who have been induced to believe that the first lesson of the series will be given at the Hyatt House on Thursday evening, can rest assured that they have been deceived.

### PEARCE & CLAPP.

Feb. 27, 1861.

ANOTHER TESTIMONIAL.—Mr. H. Brace, the agent of Nash & Cutts' fanning mill, hands us the following for publication:

OAKLAND, Feb. 23, 1861.

Mr. Brace: We tried the Nash & Cutts' fanning mill and found it better than you recommended it to us. If we could not get another mill as good as this, we would not sell it for fifty dollars.

A. McGOWAN.

A COUNTRYMAN IN A CITY.—Col. Atwood, editor of the Madison Journal, visited Milwaukee during the legislative recess. After his arrival, the Wisconsin had the following item in its police report:

"David Atwood was brought into court on a charge of being drunk. This was clearly a case of arrest without cause. The defendant came into town late at night, was ill, and unfamiliar with the location of streets. While wandering in quest of a hotel, he was arrested under the belief that he was an inebriated man. Dismissed."

EDITORS GAZETTE: Having been repeatedly asked my authority for sending a report to the Milwaukee and Chicago papers that Rescue Hook and Ladder company of this city fired a salute of 129 guns in honor of Washington's birthday, allow me to state that a member, and as I then supposed the foreman of the company, gave me the despatch, under a positive assurance, in answer to questions propounded by me, that the salute was to be immediately commenced and completed. My agency in the matter was simply the sending a report furnished me in writing, and which I sent as an operator in full confidence of its truth.

GEO. L. BEETLE.

OFF TO WASHINGTON.—Senator Howe and Congressman Hancock passed through this city last Saturday on their way to Washington.

LOST.—A small revolver. The finder will please leave it at this office and receive a suitable reward.

STOCKS IN NEW YORK.—Missouri 6's sold in New York on the 26th, at 66½; Tennessee 7½, and Virginia 76½.

THE "UNION" MEETING AT MADISON.—The meeting at Madison on Monday to take measures to save the Union, appointed M. M. Strong, John H. Tweedy, Nelson Dewey, Hercules L. Dousman and Mason C. Darling as commissioners to the peace convention. A resolution was adopted requesting the legislature to reconsider their action and appoint delegates, and in case they do not do this within a week, that then the delegates here chosen go on to Washington. We think these gentlemen had better go right along, as we do not believe the legislature will reconsider its action.

## JOB PRINTING!

### Recent Large Additions.

#### JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

Have made the Gazette Office one of the Best Jobbing Offices.

In the West, and without any superior in Wisconsin. With our

STEAM POWER AND FAST PRESSES!

we are enabled to execute any order for work with a PROMPTNESS

unequalled in this section of the state, and

IN STYLE AND NEATNESS

we challenge a comparison with any or all.

We have in our employment a foreman whose good taste and accuracy is not excelled any where, or equalled by few.

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION

of one of the proprietors is also given to every job done in the office, and if an error is committed by the office the job will be repeated without charge.

We invite the attention of our friends to our

Work and our Facilities for Executing It,

in the fullest confidence that they will be

ENTIRELY SATISFIED

not only with the manner in which their orders are filled, but the prices charged.

Holt, Bowen & Wilcox.

## COMMERCIAL.

### Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by

BUMP & GRAY,

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, FEBRUARY 27, 1861.

Receipts of produce were about the same to-day as yesterday, and prices, with the exception of wheat, remain unchanged. Milling wheat sold at a range of 70

to 82½c, and shipping at 85 to 87½c, closing with good demand, particularly for choice samples.

We make our prices as follows:

WHEAT—good to choice milling spring 78 to 82½c; fair to good dry shipping 65 to 72c; damp and grown 60 to 65c.

CORN—shelled 23 to 25c per 60 lbs, ear 20 to 22c per 70 lbs.

OATS—in demand at 15 to 16c per bushel.

RYE—declined to 33 to 35c per 60 lbs.

BARLEY—good quality 30 to 35c per 56 lbs, common 20 to 25c.

DRESSED HOGS—declined to 6, 25 to 5, 50 per 100 for heavy, and 4, 00 to 5, 00 for light.

TIMOTHY SEED—in demand at 2, 00 to 2, 25 per 40 lbs.

POTATOES—plenty at 15 to 20c for choice ones.

BUTTER—plenty at 13 to 14c for fair to choice.

EGGS—in demand at 11 to 12c per dozen, for fresh.

HIDES—Green, 6 to 7c; Dry, 5 to 6c.

POULTRY—spring at 2, 25 to 2, 50 per 100.

POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 5 to 7c; chickens, 5 to 6c.

SALT PEELS—range from 30 to 40c each.

### Piano Forte and Organ!

MRS. S. FOORD.

Will be happy to give instruction to those who may desire it.

PIANO FORTE AND ORGAN MUSIC.

Henry and Thomas, on Madison street, between Third and Fourth streets, three doors south of the Methodist church.

N. H. Instruction given at the residence of her pupils if desired.

Janesville, Feb. 21, 1861.

## NEW GOODS

### Reduced Prices

#### WHEELOCK'S.

JUST Received, a large lot of

Fresh Fruits, &c., Hermetically Sealed,

bought within the last month, in New York and Baltimore, at very low prices, and will be sold the same.

The following are some of the retail prices:

Fresh Pine Apples, per barrel 8 shillings.

" Raspberries " " 3 "

" Strawberries " " 3 "

" Blackberries " " 3 "

" Cherries, black and yellow, 3 shillings.

The above are put up in wide mouthed, half quart bottles, and are warranted to retain their natural flavor, and are wholly unlike dried fruit, or cooked fruit, or fruit preserved in sugar. The bottles are valuable when empty, for putting up such fruits again, and can be used repeatedly; they are worth 12 shillings per dozen, empty.

FRESH PEACHES,

packed and stored in three pound cans.

Best Baltimore Peaches 60c Tomatoes, 20c

Labsters, 35c to 40c Clams, 25c

Seafood, 20c Pickles, bot., 20c, 30c, 50c

Catnip, Sausages, Jellies, &c., &c.

In good supply.

February 10th, 1861.

### BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

Many are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stages; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, attacks the Lungs, & Brown's Bronchial Troches, containing the most delicate ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S "Trocches" are a specific having made many often a more wholesome.

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## Should the terrible conflagrations that are sweeping over the country in all directions prove as frequent and disastrous for a twelve month to come as they have during the last eighteen months, very many of the small Fire Insurance Companies, having their agents scattered throughout the west, must go to the wall, there is no salvation for them. If you would be safe, safe beyond peradventure, always insure with companies that are known to be sound. Such, and such only, are represented at

### DIMOCK'S Insurance & Real Estate AGENCY.

ITS SUCCESS UNPARALLELED In the Annals of Insurance!

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY HARTFORD CONN.

Cash Capital, \$400,000 00

Cash Assets, \$582,825 00

The Phoenix Company devotes its entire time and attention to the business of FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY, and having a Cash Capital pledged solely for that purpose, is enabled to offer

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES to those desiring reliable indemnity, and for promptness for the settlement of losses, the

Phoenix has no Rival in America.

H. Kellogg, Secretary.

S. L. Loomis, President.

BRANCH OFFICE, No. 81 and 83 West Third Street, Cincinnati.

R. H. & H. M. MAGILL, Gen'l Agents.

W. W. HOLDEN, Special Agent and Adjuster.

## THE HOME

New York City!

Cash Capital and Surplus, \$1,500,000.00.

This Company has the largest Cash Capital of any in New York, and is emphatically one of the Solid Institutions of this Country.

SOUND, ALWAYS.

## THE HOME

IN THE PROFITS WITHOUT LIABILITY.

THREE-FOURTHS OF THE PROFITS OF THE BUSINESS DIVIDED ANNUALLY TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

IS WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Cash Capital, \$500,000 00

Assets, July 1, 1860, 993,208 28

Liabilities, 14,732 43

The attention of the community is respectfully called to the following features in connection with this Company:

First—By insuring in this company, the advantages of a Mutual Insurance Company are obtained, with the additional advantage afforded in the security given by an ample and reliable Cash Capital—a feature not presented by ordinary Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. The dividends to customers, already declared, are as follows:

1st Division to Policy-Holders, 1857, 333 33

2d " " " 1858, 50 "

3d " " " 1859, 50 "

4th " " " 1860, 45 "

Second—The security given, which is already large, will constantly increase with each year of successful operation. This is exhibited clearly in the following statement, showing the position of the company in each year since its first year was commenced:

July, 1856, Net Assets of the Company, \$70,368 43

" 1857, " " " 148,719 54

" 1858, " " " 181,508 22

" 1859, " " " 265,881 84

" 1860, " " " 305,205 22

Third—Who insured in this company, thereby obtaining these advantages of superior security and cheapness.

H. H. LAPOINTE, Sec'y. GEO. T. HOPE, Pres.

OTIS PEAR, Asst. Sec'y.

## THE SECURITY

NEW YORK CITY.

Cash Capital and Surplus, \$620,000.00.

75 Per Cent of the Net Profits OF THE BUSINESS DIVIDED ANNUALLY AMONG POLICY-HOLDERS.

With its Total Million of Dollars Capital, and large Surplus, its able management, and conservative conduct, the Security is, and will continue to be,

All Right.

## THE MERCHANTS

Hartford, Connecticut.

Cash Capital and Surplus, \$250,000.00.

Among the strong Insurance Companies of Old Hartford there are none that stand better than the Merchants. Its management is in the hands of able men of long experience in the business of Insurance. There is no safer company to insure in.

Applications solicited and Policies issued.

In all the above companies, at as Low Rates

as by any other equally responsible companies, by application to

E. L. DIMOCK, Agent for Janesville and vicinity.

Losses Promptly and Fairly Adjusted.

FULL COMPLIANCE WITH STATE LAWS.

swim.

## February 6, 1861.

### SAVE YOUR MONEY!

One Dollar Saved is worth more than

Two Dollars Earned.

READER WHERE DO YOU BUY YOUR DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots & Shoes,

Hats and Caps,

Crockery, Glass Ware,

GROCERIES, &c.?

We can anticipate your answer,

'We buy where we can buy Cheapest.'

It is the easiest task in the world for each merchant to

ADVERTISE

To Sell Twenty-Five per Cent Cheaper

than all others, but it is certain that some of the number

FAIL TO DO IT,

but

PRICES WILL TELL.

Please read the following list of prices, and you will not fail to make your purchases at

CHAPMAN'S EMPORIUM,

Lappin's Block, Janesville.

We will sell for the next

Thirty Days

Fine Plain French Merino, 65c worth \$1.00.

Fine Gold Medal Fing. Merino, 1.00 worth 1.25.

" Double width, French Cashmere, 65c worth \$1.

" Plain Wool Delaine, 50c worth 60c.

" Fing. " " 50c " 75c.

" Metal Cashmere, 30c worth 40c.

" Fing. double width Eng. Cashmere, 37c worth 50c.

Now is the time to

Buy a Good Dress for a Little Money.

We are making frequent additions to our stock of

PRINTS, DE LAINES, FANCY DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS, GLOVES, HOSIERY,

YANKEE NOTIONS, BLEACHED MUSLINS, IRISH LINENS, &c.,

and out



